

TO ENJOIN THE DELEGATES

JUSTICE SMYTH GRANTS L. H. JEROME'S
APPLICATION.

AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THE ME
CHOSEN IN AN ELECTION DISTRICT IN THE

XXXIST SHOULD NOT BE RESTRAINED
FROM TAKING PART IN THE
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
CONVENTION.

Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an application made by Lovell E. Jerome for the delegates elected at the Republican primary in the Thirty-first Election District of the XXXist Assembly District on the evening of December 14 to show cause why the should not be restrained from representing the district in the Assembly District Convention this evening. The application for the writ was made on account of the protest against the primary by Mr. Jerome, which was disregarded both by the officers of the election district association and by the Republican County Committee of the Organization. A portion of the order of the Justice is as follows:

Ordered, that the defendants, Samuel S. Hotchkiss, Charles H. Powers, John A. Murphy, Arthur H. West, Frank Moore and Joseph Lowish, and each of them, be and they are ordered to appear at the Court House in the City of New-York, on December 21, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, when the said defendants and each of them should not be enjoined and restrained from appearing, or attempting to represent or attempting to attempt to represent the election district of the Third Assembly District in the City and County of New-York at the convention of the Republican party of the City and County of New-York, to be held on December 21, 1867, as delegates from the said Thirty-first Election District, and from in any way taking part in said convention or representing the said Thirty-first Election District Association, as such delegates, or from any relief as to the Court may seem just.

In the affidavit of Mr. Jerome, upon which Robert J. Fox, his attorney, obtained the order to show cause, it is declared that the boundaries of the election district mentioned had not been changed from last year, and that while the publican rolls of the district showed 136 enrollees, the members of the district association the higher Republican vote in the district at the last election was 125, or eleven less than the entire Republican enrolment. Article No. 38 of the constitution of the Republican County Committee is quoted in the affidavit to show that, under the constitution, if the Republican vote at a general election falls below the district enrolment the district association must be dissolved. It is declared that, in violation of the constitution of the County Committee, the defendants were elected at the primary to represent the district association as delegates to the Assembly District Convention, and that before the primary was held the plaintiff made a formal protest against the holding of the primary. A copy of the protest appears in the affidavit. It has already been printed in The Tribune.

The affidavit also declares that Mr. Jerome carried his protest to the Republican Committee on Organization, but that the committee refused to take any action on the protest, a copy of which appears in the document. It is further declared that in spite of the protest the delegates elected at the primary intend to attend the convention of the XXXIst Assembly District at which delegates to the Republican County Committee are to be elected. If those delegates are allowed to take part in the election of delegates to the County Committee, the affidavit declares, the plaintiff will be injured and he and other Republicans will be subjected to a County Committee elected contrary to law and the rights as members of the Republican party would be destroyed.

In reciting his attempts to have his protest considered by the officials of the Republican County Committee, Mr. Jerome declares that on December 17 he handed a copy of the protest to the chairman of the Committee on Organization, who said he would refer the protest to Lemuel E. Quigg, the president of the County Committee. Mr. Jerome's statement continues:

"I then, on the same day, called upon the President of the County Committee and requested of him that immediate action be taken upon the protest, notifying him of the importance of the protest, and that the County Committee had a convention of the XXXIII Assembly District, and was informed by him that no action would be taken upon the protest. I was then informed adversely by him: no action upon the said protest; his name taken out of the list of members of the County Committee on Organization or the Committee on Appeals. On December 18, 1897, I was again called upon by the President of the County Committee with a view to the protest, and they refused to consider the same. On December 17, 1897, Lemuel E. Quigg, president of the County Committee, advised me that the County Committee would take no action on my protest, and that neither the Committee on Organization nor the Committee on Appeals would take action thereon.

THE REVOLT IN THE XXXIHD.
MANY SIGNS THAT REPUBLICANS THERE ARE
THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED WITH
MACHINE METHODS.

According to the figures given out by the leaders of the revolt in the XXXIHD Assembly District against President Quigg of the County Committee and Frank Raymond, the district leader, 1,500 Republican voters have already been enrolled in the movement, and the indications are that they will

The result was that not over two hundred voters were cast in the entire district at Mr. Quigley's personal primaries. A meeting will be arranged at an early date at which definite action will

As an illustration of how meagre the returns were, the XXXIIIrd District was entitled to four delegates to the Assembly District Convention. In this district there was a total of four votes cast at the primaries. In the Fifteenth Election District there were thirteen votes cast.

In the Seventh Election District a well-known young Republican, who was not in sympathy with the quigle-Raymond combination, was accidentally placed on the list of candidates for delegates to the district convention. Although he had been prominent in the district work and stood by the party ticket in November, he found when he went to vote that his name had been erased from the roll. Inquiry revealed that his name had been stricken from the rolls "by order of the people."

These incidents and many others are forcing the Republicans of the district to make an open fight on the machine, and, as the district is naturally Republican, if the members of the party have fair treatment it will make its influence felt overthrowing the present combination.

INDORSED IN THE XXVIII DISTRICT.
AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING DECLARES IN FAVOR
OF A NEW REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

Much enthusiasm prevailed at the annual meeting of the XXVIII Assembly District Republican Club in its headquarters, No. 759 Sixth-ave., last night, and resolutions were unanimously passed endorsing the movement for the formation of a new Republican organization in the city and county of New-York. The members of the club expressed themselves as heartily in favor of what had already been accomplished in that direction, and promised their individual and united support.